

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NO. 43.

VOL. VIII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1832.

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY; IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th, IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. CONTINUED.

Let it be supposed, however, that the South cannot manufacture; must those parts of the Union which can, be there fore prevented? Must we support those of foreign countries? I am sure that injustice would be done to the generous and patriotic nature of South Carolina, if it were believed that she envied or repined at the success of other portions of the Union in branches of industry to which she might not happen to be adapted. Throughout her whole career she has been liberal, national, and high-minded.

The friends of the American System have been reminded, by the honorable gentleman from Maryland, (General Smith) that they are the majority, and he has admonished them to exercise their power in moderation. The majority ought never to trample upon the feelings, or violate the just rights of the minority. They ought never to triumph over the fallen, nor to make any but a temperate and equitable use of their power. But these counsels come with an ill grace from the gentleman from Maryland. He, too, is a member of a majority—a political majority. And how has the administration of that majority exercised their power in this country? Recall to your recollection the 4th of March 1829, when the lank, lean, famished forms, from fen and forest, and the four quarters of the Union, gathered together in the halls of patronage; or stealing, by evening's twilight, into the apartments of the President's mansion, cried out, with ghastly faces, and in sepulchral tones: Give us bread! Give us treasury paper! Give us our reward! England's bard was mistaken; ghosts will sometimes come, called or uncalled. Go to the families who were driven from the employments on which they were dependent for subsistence, in consequence of their exercise of the dearest right of freemen. Go to the mothers, whilst hugging to their bosoms their starving children. Go to fathers, who, after being disqualified, by long public service, for any other business, were stripped of their humble places, and then sought, by the minions of authority, to be stripped of all that was left them—their good names—and ask, what mercy was shown to them! As for myself, born in the midst of the Revolution, the first air that I ever breathed on my native soil of Virginia, having been that of liberty and independence, I never expected justice, nor desired mercy at their hands; and scorn the wrath, and defy the oppression of power!

I regret, Mr. President, that one topic has, I think, been unnecessarily introduced into this debate. I allude to the charge brought against the manufacturing system, as favoring the growth of aristocracy. If it were true, would gentlemen prefer supporting foreign accumulations of wealth, by that description of industry, rather than in their own country? But is it correct? The joint stock companies of the North, as I understand them, are nothing more than associations, sometimes of hundreds, by means of which the small earnings of many are brought into a common stock, and the associates, obtaining corporate privileges, are enabled to prosecute, under one superintending head, their business to better advantage. Nothing can be more essentially democratic or better devised to counterpoise the influence of individual wealth. In Kentucky, almost every manufactory known to me, is in the hands of enterprising and self-made men, who have acquired whatever wealth they possess by patient and diligent labor. Comparisons are odious, and, but in defence, would not be made by me. But is their more tendency to aristocracy, in a manufactory, supporting hundreds of freemen, or in a cotton plantation, with its not less numerous slaves, sustaining, perhaps, only two white families—that of the master and the overseer?

I pass, with pleasure, from this disagreeable topic, to two general propositions which cover the entire ground of debate. The first is that, under the operation of the American System, the objects which it protects and fosters are brought to the consumer at cheaper prices than they commanded prior to its introduction, or than they would command if it did not exist. If that be true, ought not the country to be contented and satisfied with the System, unless the second proposition, which I mean presently also to consider, is unfounded? And that is, that the tendency of the System, is to sustain, and that it has upheld, the prices of all our agricultural and other produce, including cotton.

And is not the fact indisputable, that all essential objects of consumption, effected by the tariff, are cheaper and

better, since the act of 1824, than they were for several years prior to that law? I appeal, for its truth, to common observation, and to all practical men. I appeal to the farmer of the country, whether he does not purchase, on better terms his iron, salt, brown sugar, cotton goods and woollen, for his laboring people?—And I ask the cotton planter if he has not been better and more cheaply supplied with his cotton bagging? In regard to this latter article, the gentleman from South Carolina was mistaken in supposing that I complained that, under the existing duty, the Kentucky manufacturer could not compete with the Scotch. The Kentuckian furnishes a more substantial and a cheaper article, and at a more uniform and regular price. But it was the frauds, the violations of law, of which I did complain. Not struggling, in the common sense of that practice, which has something bold, daring, and enterprising in it, but mean, bare-faced cheating by fraudulent invoices and false denomination.

I plant myself upon this FACT, of cheapness and superiority, as upon impregnable ground. Gentlemen may tax their ingenuity and produce a thousand speculative solutions of the fact, but the fact itself will remain undisturbed. Let us look into some particulars. The total consumption of bar iron, in the United States, is supposed to be about 146,000 tons, of which, 112,866 tons are made within the country, and the residue imported. The number of men employed in the manufacture is estimated at 29,254, and the total number of persons subsisted by it, at 146,273.—The measure of protection extended to this necessary article, was never fully adequate until the passage of the act of 1828; and what has been the consequence? The annual increase of quantity, since that period, has been in a ratio of near twenty-five per cent, and the wholesale price of bar iron in the Northern cities, was, in 1828, \$105 per ton, in 1829, \$100, in 1830, \$90, and in 1831, from \$85 to \$75—constantly diminishing. We import very little English iron, and that which we do, is very inferior, and only adapted to a few purposes. In instituting a comparison between that inferior article and our superior iron, subjects, entirely different, are compared. They are made by different processes. The English cannot make iron of equal quality to ours, at a less price than we do. They have three classes, best, second best, and ordinary. It is the latter which is imported. Of the whole amount imported, there is only about 4,000 tons of foreign iron that pays the high duty; the residue paying only a duty of about thirty per cent, estimated on the prices of the importation of 1829. Our iron ore is superior to that of Great Britain, yielding often from sixty to eighty per cent, whilst theirs produces only about twenty-five. This fact is so well known that I have heard of recent exportations of iron ore from England.

It has been alleged, that bar iron, being a raw material, ought to be admitted free, or with low duties, for the sake of the manufacturers themselves.—But I take this to be the true principle, that, if our country is producing a raw material of prime necessity, and, with reasonable protection, can produce it in sufficient quantity to supply our wants, that raw material ought to be protected, although it may be proper to protect the article also out of which it is manufactured. The tailor will ask protection for himself, but wishes it denied to the grower of wool and the manufacturer of broad cloth. The cotton planter enjoys protection for the raw material, but does not desire it to be extended to the cotton manufacturer. The ship builder will ask protection for the navigation, but does not wish it extended to the essential articles which enter into the construction of his ship. Each, in his proper vocation, solicits protection, but would have it denied to all other interests which are supposed to come into collision with his. Now, the duty of the statesman is, to elevate himself above these petty conflicts; calmly to survey all the various interests, and deliberately to proportion the measure of protection to each, according to its nature and to the general wants of society. It is quite possible that, in the degree of protection which has been afforded to the workers in iron, there may be some error committed, although I have lately read an argument of much ability, proving that no injustice has really been done to them. If there be, it ought to be remedied.

The next article to which I call the attention of the Senate, is that of cotton fabrics. The success of our manufacture of coarse cottons is generally admitted. It is demonstrated by the fact that they meet the cotton fabrics of other countries, in foreign markets; and maintain a successful competition with them. There has been a gradual increase of the export of this article, which

is sent to Mexico and the South American Republics, to the Mediterranean and even to Asia. The remarkable fact was communicated to me, that the same individual who, twenty five years ago, was engaged in the importation of cotton cloth from Asia, for American consumption, is now engaged in the exportation of coarse American cottons to Asia, for Asiatic consumption! And my honorable friend from Massachusetts now in my eye, (Mr. Sillsbee) informed me, that on his departure from home, among the last orders that he gave, one was for the exportation of coarse cottons to Sumatra, in the vicinity of Calcutta!—I hold in my hand a statement, derived from the most authentic source, showing that the identical description of cotton cloth, which sold, in 1817, at 29 cts per yard, was sold, in 1819 at 21 cts.—in 1821 at 19 1-2 cts; in 1823, at 17 cts; in 1825, at 14 1-2 cts; in 1827, at 13 cts; in 1829, at 9 1-2 cts; and in 1831, at from 10 1-2 to 11. Such is the wonderful effect of protection, competition, and improvement in skill, combined! The year of 1829 was one of some suffering to this branch of industry, probably owing to the principle of competition being pushed too far; and hence we observe a small rise in the article the next two years. The introduction of calico printing in the United States, constitutes an important era in our manufacturing industry. It commenced about the year 1825, and has since made such astonishing advances, that the whole quantity now annually printed is but little short of forty millions of yards—about two thirds of our whole consumption. It is a beautiful manufacture, combining great mechanical skill with scientific discoveries in chemistry. The engraved cylinders for making the impression require much taste, and put in requisition the genius of the fine arts of design and engraving. Are the graceful forms of our fair countrywomen less lovely when enveloped in the chintzes and calicoes produced by native industry, than when clothed in the tinsel of foreign drapery?

Gentlemen are, no doubt, surprised at these facts. They should not underrate the energies, the enterprise and the skill, of our fellow citizens. I have no doubt they are every way competent to accomplish whatever can be effected by any other people, if encouraged and protected by the fostering care of our Government. Will gentlemen believe the fact, which I am authorized now to state, that the United States, at this time, manufacture one half the quantity of cotton which Great Britain did in 1816! We possess three great advantages:—1st The raw material. 2d. Water power instead of that of steam generally used in England. And 3.—The cheaper labor of females. In England, males spin with the mule and weave; in this country women with the throstle and superintend the power loom. And can there be any employment more appropriate? Who has not been delighted with contemplating the clock-work regularity of a large cotton manufactory? I have often visited them, at Cincinnati and other places, and always with increased admiration.—The women, separate from the other sex, work in apartments, large, airy, well warmed and spacious. Neatly dressed, with ruddy complexions, and happy countenances, they watch the work before them, mend the broken threads, and replace the exhausted balls or bobbins. At stated hours they are called to their meals, and go and return with light and cheerful steps. At night they separate, and repair to their respective houses, under the care of a mother, guardian or friend. "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Accordingly, we behold them, on that sacred day, assembled together in His temples, and in devotional attitudes and with pious countenances, offering their prayers to Heaven for all its blessings, of which it is not the least that a system of policy has been adopted by their country, which admits of their obtaining comfortable subsistence. Manufacturers have brought into profitable employment a vast amount of female labor, which, without them, would be lost to the country.

In respect to woollens, every gentleman's own observation and experience will enable him to judge of the great reduction of price which has taken place in most of these articles, since the tariff of 1824. It would have been still greater, but for the high duty of the raw material imposed for the particular benefit of the farming interest. But, without going into particular details, I shall limit myself to inviting the attention of the Senate to a single article of general and necessary use. The protection given to flannels in 1828 was fully adequate. It has enabled the American manufacturer to obtain complete possession of the American market; and now,

let us look at the effect. I have before me a statement from a highly respectable mercantile house, showing the price of four descriptions of flannel, during six years. The average price of them, in 1826, was thirty-eight and three quarter cents; in 1827, thirty-eight; in 1828, (the year of the tariff) forty-six; in 1829, thirty-six; in 1830, (notwithstanding the advances in the price of wool) thirty-two; and in 1831, thirty-two and one quarter. These facts require no comment. I have before me another statement, of a practical and respectable man, well versed in the flannel manufacture in America and England, that the cost of manufacture is precisely the same in both countries; and that, although a yard of flannel, would sell in England at fifteen cents, would command here twenty two, the difference of seven cents is the exact difference between the duties in the two countries, which are paid on the six ounces of wool contained in a yard of flannel.

Brown sugar, during ten years, from 1792 to 1802, with a duty of one and a half cents per pound, averaged fourteen cents per pound. The same article, during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, with a duty of three cents, has averaged only eight cents per pound. Nails, with a duty of five cents per pound, are selling at six cents. Window glass, eight by ten, prior to the tariff of 1824, sold at twelve or thirteen dollars per hundred feet; it now sells for three dollars seventy five cents.

The gentleman from South Carolina, sensible of the incontestable fact of the very great reduction in the prices of the necessities of life, protected by the American System, has felt the full force of it, and has presented various explanations of the causes to which he ascribes it. The first is the diminished production of the precious metals, in consequence of the distressed state of the countries in which they are extracted, and the consequent increase of their value relative to that of the commodities for which they are exchanged.—But, if this be the true cause of the reduction of price, its operation ought to have been general, on all objects, and of course upon cotton among the rest.—And, in point of facts, the diminished price of that staple is not greater than the diminution of the value of other staples of our agriculture. Flour, which commanded, some years ago, ten or twelve dollars per barrel, is now sold for five. The fall of tobacco has been still more. The Kite foot of Maryland, which sold at from sixteen to twenty dollars per hundred, now produces only four or five. That of Virginia has sustained an equal decline. Beef, pork, every article, almost, produced by the farmer, has decreased in value. Ought not South Carolina then to submit quietly to a state of things, which is general, and proceeds from an uncontrollable cause?—Ought she to ascribe to the "accursed" tariff what results from the calamities of civil and foreign war, raging in many countries?

But, sir, I do not subscribe to this doctrine implicitly. I do not believe that the diminished production of the precious metals, if that be the fact, satisfactorily accounts for the fall in prices.

For, I think, that the augmentation of the currency of the world, by means of banks, public stocks, and other facilities arising out of exchange and credit, has more than supplied any deficiency in the amount of the precious metals.

It is further urged that the restoration of peace in Europe, after the battle of Waterloo, and the consequent return to peaceful pursuits of large masses of its population, by greatly increasing the aggregate amount of effective labor, had a tendency to lower prices, and undoubtedly such ought to have been the natural tendency. The same cause, however, must also have operated to reduce the price of our agricultural produce, for which there was no longer the same demand in peace as in war—and it did so operate. But its influence on the price of manufactured articles, between the general peace of Europe in 1815, & the adoption of our tariff in 1824, was less sensibly felt, because, perhaps, a much larger portion of the labor, liberated by the disbandment of armies, was absorbed by manufactures than by agriculture. It is also contended that the invention and improvement of labor saving machinery have tended to lessen the price of manufactured objects of consumption; and undoubtedly this cause has had some effect. Ought not America to contribute her quota of this cause, and has she not, by her skill and extraordinary adaption to these arts, in truth, largely contributed to it?

This brings me to consider what, I apprehend to have been, the most efficient of all the causes in the reduction of the prices of manufactured articles, and that is, competition. By competition, the total amount of the supply is increased, and by increase of the supply,

a competition on the sale ensues, and this enables the consumer to buy at lower rates. Of all human powers operating on the affairs of mankind, none is greater than that of competition. It is action and reaction. It operates between individuals in the same nation, and between different nations. It resembles the meeting of the mountain torrent, grooving, by its precipitous motion, its own channel, and ocean's tide. Unopposed, it sweeps every thing before it, but, counterpoised, the waters become calm, safe, and regular. It is like the segments of a circle or an arch; taken separately, each is nothing; but, in their combination, they produce efficiency, symmetry and perfection. By the American System this vast power has been excited in America, and brought into being to act in co-operation or collision with European industry. Europe acts within itself, and with America; and America acts within itself and with Europe. The consequence is, the reduction of prices in both hemispheres. Nor is it fair to argue, from the reduction of prices in Europe, to her own presumed skill and labor, exclusively.—We affect her prices, and she affects ours. This must always be the case, at least in reference to any articles as to which there is not a total non-intercourse; and if our industry, by diminishing the demand for her supplies, should produce a diminution in the price of those supplies, it would be very unfair to ascribe that reduction to her ingenuity, instead of placing it to the credit of our own skill and excited industry.

Practical men understand very well this state of the case, whether they do or do not comprehend the causes which produce it. I have in my possession a letter from a respectable merchant, well known to me, in which he says, after complaining of the operation of the tariff of 1828, on the articles to which it applies, some of which he had imported, and that his purchases have been made in England, before the passage of that tariff was known, it produced such an effect upon the English market, that the articles could not be re-sold without loss, he adds:—"for it really appears that, when additional duties are laid upon an article, it then becomes lower, instead of higher." This could not probably happen, where the supply of the foreign article did not exceed the home demand, unless, upon the supposition of the increased duty having excited or stimulated the measure of the home production.

The great law of price is determined by supply and demand. Whatever affects either, affects the price. If the supply is increased, the demand remaining the same, the price declines; if the demand is increased, the supply remaining the same, the price advances; if both supply and demand are undiminished, the price is stationary, and the price is influenced exactly in proportion to the degree of disturbance to the demand or supply. It is therefore a great error to suppose that an existing or new duty necessarily becomes a component element, to its exact amount, of price. If the proportions of demand and supply, are varied by the duty, either in augmenting the supply, diminishing the demand, or vice versa, price is affected, to the extent of that variation. But the duty never becomes an integral part of the price, except in the instances where the demand and the supply remain, after the duty is imposed, precisely what they were before, or the demand is increased, and the supply remains stationary.

Competition, therefore, wherever existing, whether at home or abroad, is the parent cause of cheapness. If a high duty excites production at home and the quantity of the domestic article exceeds the amount which had been previously imported, the price will fall. This accounts for an extraordinary fact stated by a Senator from Missouri.—Three cents were laid as a duty upon a pound of lead, by the act of 1828. The lead at Galena, & the other lead mines, afterwards fell to one & a half cents per pound. Now it is obvious, that the duty did not, in this case, enter into the price; for it was twice the amount of the price. What produced the fall?—It was stimulated production at home, excited by the temptation of the exclusive possession of the home market.—This state of things could not last. Men would not continue an unprofitable pursuit; some abandoned the business, or the total quantity produced was diminished, and living prices have been the consequence. But, break down the domestic supply, place us again in a state of dependence on the foreign source, and can it be doubted that we should ultimately have to supply ourselves at dearer rates? It is not fair to credit the foreign market with the depression of prices produced there by the influence of our competition. Let the competition be withdrawn, and their prices

would instantly rise. On this subject, great mistakes are committed. I have seen some most erroneous reasoning, in a late report of Mr. Lee, of the Free Trade Convention, in regard to the article of sugar. He calculates the total amount of brown sugar produced in the world, and then states that what is made in Louisiana is not more than two and a half per cent. of that total. Although his data may be questioned, let us assume their truth, and what might be the result? Price being determined by the proportions of supply and demand, it is evident that, when the supply exceeds the demand, the price will fall. And the fall is not always regulated by the amount of that excess. If the market, at a given price, required 45 or fifty million of hogsheads of sugar, a surplus of only a few hundred might materially influence the price, and diffuse itself throughout the whole mass. Add, therefore, the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads of Louisiana sugar to the entire mass produced in other parts of the world, and it cannot be doubted that a material reduction of the price of the article, throughout Europe and America, would take place. The Louisiana sugar substituting foreign sugar, in the home market, to the amount of its annual produce, would force an equal amount of foreign sugar into other markets, which being glutted the price would necessarily decline, and this decline of price would press portions of the foreign sugar into competition, in the United States, with Louisiana sugar, the price of which would also be brought down. The fact has been in exact conformity with this theory. But now let us suppose the Louisiana sugar to be entirely withdrawn from the general consumption—what then would happen? A new demand would be created in America for foreign sugar, to the extent of the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads made in Louisiana; a less amount, by that quantity, would be sent to the European markets; and the price would consequently every where rise. It is not, therefore, those who by keeping duties, keep down prices, that tax the People, but those who, by repealing duties, would raise prices, that really impose burthens upon the People.

But it is argued that, if by the skill, experience, and perfection, which we have acquired, in certain branches of manufacture, they can be made as cheap as similar articles abroad, and enter fairly into competition with them, why not repeal the duties as to those articles? And why should we? Assuming the truth of the supposition, the foreign article would not be introduced in a regular course of trade, but would remain excluded by the possession of the home market, which the domestic article had obtained. The repeal, therefore, would have no legitimate effect. But might not the foreign article be imported in vast quantities, to glut our markets, break down our establishments and ultimately, to enable the foreigner to monopolize the supply of our consumption? America is the greatest foreign market for European manufactures. It is that to which European attention is constantly directed. If a great house becomes bankrupt, there, its storehouses are emptied, and the goods are shipped to America, where, in consequence of our auctions, and our custom-house credits, the greatest facilities are afforded in the sale of them. Combinations among manufacturers might take place, or even the operations of foreign Governments might be directed to the destruction of our establishments. A repeal, therefore, of one protecting duty, from some one or all of these causes, would be followed by flooding the country with the foreign fabric, surcharging the market, reducing the price, and a complete prostration of our manufactures; after which the foreigner would leisurely look about to indemnify himself in the increased prices which he would be enabled to command by his monopoly of the supply of our consumption. What American citizen, after the Government had displayed this vacillating policy, would be again tempted to place the smallest confidence in the public faith, and adventure once more in this branch of industry?

Gentlemen have allowed to the manufacturing portions of the community no peace; they have been constantly threatened with the overthrow of the American System. From the year 1820 if not from 1816, down to this time, they have been held in a condition of constant alarm and insecurity. Nothing is more prejudicial to the great interests of a nation than unsettled and varying policy. Although every appeal to the National Legislature has been responded to, in conformity with the wishes and sentiments of the great majority of the People, measures of protection have only been carried by such small majorities, as to excite hopes on the one hand, and fears on the other. Let the country breathe, let its vast resources be developed, let its energies be fully put forth, let it have tranquility, and, my word for it, the degree of perfection in the arts which it will exhibit, will be greater than that which has been presented, astonishing as our progress has been. Although some branches of

our manufactures might, and, in foreign markets, now do, fearlessly contend with similar foreign fabrics, there are many others, yet in their infancy, struggling with the difficulties which encompass them. We should look at the whole system; and recollect that time, when we contemplate the great movements of a nation, is very different from the short period which is allotted for the duration of individual life. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina well and eloquently said, in 1821—"A great interest of an country ever yet grew up in a day; no new branch of industry can become firmly and profitably established, but in a long course of years; every thing, indeed, great or good, is matured by slow degrees;—that which attains a speedy maturity is of small value, and is destined to a brief existence. It is the order of Providence, that powers gradually developed, shall alone attain permanency and perfection. Thus must it be with our national institutions and national character itself."

I feel most sensibly, Mr. President, how much I have trespassed upon the Senate. My apology is a deep and deliberate conviction, that the great cause under debate involves the prosperity and the destiny of the Union. But the best requital I can make, for the friendly indulgence which has been extended to me by the Senate, and for which I shall ever retain sentiments of lasting gratitude, is to proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to the conclusion of a discourse which has not been more tedious to the Senate than exhausting to me.

I have now to consider the remaining of the two propositions which I have already announced. That is 2dly.—That, under the operation of the American System, the products of our agriculture command a higher price than they would do without it, by the creation of a home market; and, by the augmentation of wealth produced by manufacturing industry, which enlarges our powers of consumption both of domestic and foreign articles. The importance of the home market is among the established maxims which are universally recognized by all writers and all men. However some may differ as to the relative advantages of the foreign and the home market, none deny to the latter great value and high consideration. It is nearer to us, beyond the control of foreign legislation, and undisturbed by those vicissitudes to which all international intercourse is more or less exposed. The most stupid are sensible of the benefit of a residence in the vicinity of a large manufactory, or a market town, of a good road, or of a navigable stream, which connects their farm with some great capital. If the pursuits of all men were perfectly the same, although they would be in possession of the greatest abundance of the particular produce of their industry, they might, at the same time, be in extreme want of other necessary articles of human subsistence. The uniformity of the general occupation would preclude all exchanges, all commerce. It is only in the diversity of the vocations of the members of a community that the means can be found for those salutary changes which conduce to the general prosperity. And, the greater that diversity, the more extensive and the more animating is the circle of exchange. Even if foreign markets were freely and widely open to the reception of our agricultural produce, from its bulky nature, and the distance of the interior, and the dangers of the ocean, large portions of it could never profitably reach the foreign market. But, let us quit this field of theory, clear as it is, and look at the practical operation of the system of protection, beginning with the most valuable staple of our agriculture.

In considering this staple, the first circumstance that excites our surprise is the rapidity with which the amount of it has annually increased. Does not this fact, however, demonstrate that the cultivation of it could not have been so very unprofitable? If the business were ruinous, would more and more have annually engaged in it? The quantity in 1816 was eighty-one millions of pounds; in 1826, two hundred and four millions; and in 1830, near three hundred millions! The ground of greatest surprise is, that it has been able to sustain even its present price with such an enormous augmentation of quantity. It could not have done it but for the combined operation of three causes, by which the consumption of cotton fabrics has been greatly extended, in consequence of their reduced prices: 1st, competition; 2d, the improvement of labor-saving machinery; and 3d, the low price of the raw material. The crop of 1819, amounting to eighty-eight millions of pounds, produced twenty-one millions of dollars; the crop of 1823, when the amount was swelled to one hundred and seventy-four millions, (almost double that of 1819) produced a less sum, by more than half a million of dollars; and the crop of 1824, amounting to thirty millions of pounds less than that of the preceding year, produced a million and a half of dollars more.

If there be any foundation for the established law of price, supply, and de-

mand, ought not the fact of this great increase of the supply to account, satisfactorily, for the alleged low price of cotton? Is it necessary to look beyond that single fact to the tariff—to the diminished produce of the mines furnishing the precious metals, or to any other cause, for the solution? This subject is well understood in the South; and, although I cannot approve the practice which has been introduced, of quoting authority, and still less the authority of newspapers, for favorite theories, I must ask permission of the Senate to read an article from a southern newspaper.—[Here General Hayne requested Mr. Clay to give the name of the authority, that it might appear whether it was not some other than a Southern paper expressing Southern sentiments. Mr. Clay stated that it was from the Charleston City Gazette, one, he believed, of the oldest and most respectable prints in that city, although he was not sure what might be its sentiments on the question which at present divides the people of South Carolina.] The article comprises a full explanation of the low price of cotton, and assigns to its true cause—increased production.

Concluded in our next.

From the American Advocate.

Although not a believer in the infallibility of dreams, we invite the attention of our readers to the following, furnished by an esteemed correspondent. Although "under the similitude of a dream," it contains suggestions of the most startling character. We shrewdly suspect that if our friend has really had a dream, "It was not ALL a dream." In point of fact, we learn that Mr. Preble is actually a candidate for the office of Commissioner under the French Treaty—that one commissioner is to be taken from New England—that the pay is to be \$3000 a year for three years—and that H. L. Ellsworth of Connecticut and Mr. Hunter of Rhode Island are also candidates for the office. How much Mr. P's chances of success are to be enhanced by his share in procuring the assent of our Legislature to the infamous surrender of a part of our State to the British, remains to be seen.

Mr. Editor—I do not wish to encumber your columns with trifling matter, nor would I be understood as placing much reliance on dreams—but a few nights since, I had a most remarkable one, which has made such an impression on my mind ever since, connected as it is with the adjustment of a question of vital importance to the dignity and honor of our State, that I shall consider it a great favor if you will give it a place in your paper.

DREAM.

Methought I was at Washington in the very audience room of the President. While I stood admiring the gorgeous furniture and examining the paintings, (at one of which, an excellent likeness of Martin Van Buren, the venerable old General was gazing with looks of the most intense affection) the door opened, and in glided Major Lewis, accompanied by a person whom I instantly recognized to be Wm. Pitt Preble, our distinguished BOUNDARY AGENT. Curious to know what brought him thither, I placed myself in a position to hear and observe all that passed. The Agent, with one of those easy and graceful bows for which he is so distinguished, drew from his pocket and presented to the President, a paper which proved to be his instructions with which he was charged by our Legislature, directing him to co-operate with our Senators in opposing a confirmation of the decision of the Dutch King. Thereupon methought the President under great excitement, told the Agent the decision must be acquiesced in at all events. Observing the agent to look discontented and turn pale, he then added in a milder tone, "I am not unacquainted, Mr. Preble, with what you have done for the great republican party, (that is my cause) and I am sensible that you have not been rewarded according to your merits, having as yet received only about thirty thousand dollars of the people's money during my administration.—I am about to appoint the Commissioners under the French Treaty. One is to be taken from New England, but there are two other "good men and true," candidates for the office from that section, who have been even more poorly rewarded than yourself. The office will be worth \$3000 a year for three years. Now I will tell you what I will do. If you will reconcile the party in Maine to the loss of their territory,—and thus relieve me from further embarrassment and responsibility on this vexatious question, without losing me the Electoral vote of the State, you shall have the office." I listened with breathless anxiety, expecting to see the Agent spurn the corrupt offer with the indignation befitting a son of Maine, especially one whom she had so long cherished in her bosom. But judge ye of my horror when I beheld his harsh features relax into a ghastly smile, and saw him eagerly grasp at the bait and close with the infamous offer. I was so much excited at the enormity and baseness of such a proposition—such a bargain—that I immediately awoke, and

have oft times since pondered on this remarkable dream. L. N. N.

From the Washington correspondent of the Kennebec Gazette.

Washington, March 22, 1832.

Dear Sir—It is understood that the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate have reported to advise the President to accept "the award" of the King of the Netherlands on "the N. E. Boundary." If so, there is too much reason to fear that all is lost. As to our indemnity either in lands or money, it is all moonshine. You will get nothing. Your Legislature has sacrificed the territory to save Jackson. The Senate has taken the subject off his hands to screen him, and now as the Legislature has given its consent, many are very indifferent on the subject, and say if Maine is willing herself to surrender, why should we care?

A letter was sent from here by our Agent, said to be of a very peculiar character. It is said that it states some facts which Mr. Agent cannot maintain, and it is believed that this letter is the key to the whole surrender. The Governor it seems, dare not let it see light. The truth no doubt is, that the President was determined to have the award adopted, and at the same time to avoid all responsibility. This was managed here between Preble and our Jackson members of Congress. The Senators and Mr. Evans were not consulted and knew nothing of the letter. It is a precious document and the public voice should be loud and incessant, until it is produced. Why is that a secret? What public good requires that this letter should be concealed from the people? Out with it Mr. Governor, or the People will out with you.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The House of Representatives has got fairly into the discussion of a bill, to the fate of which a considerable class of citizens are looking with a great deal of interest. We allude to the bill to enlarge the Revolutionary Pension System, so as to include a number of the survivors of the Revolutionary struggle, whose cases are not now embraced by it. The leading provisions of this bill are, first, That the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who served in the war of the Revolution on the Continental establishment, in the Militia, State troops or as Volunteers, and who continued therein at one or more terms of service, for a period of nine months or more, shall be entitled to receive, during his natural life, a pension, according to the provisions of the act of March 18th, 1818.—Secondly, that all persons as above described, who shall have served, as therein mentioned, for any term less than nine months, under one or more enlistments, and not less than six months,—shall be entitled to receive a pension, according to the act, of 1818, in such proportion only as the term of his service bears to the term of nine months.—Thirdly, that each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the Revolution, who shall have served in the Continental line, State troops, Volunteers, or Militia, at one or more terms a period of two years or more, during the war of the Revolution, shall be entitled to receive a pension equal to the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not to exceed in any case, the pay of a captain in said line. Fourthly, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, mariners or marines, who served in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner, and subject to all the provisions in relation to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army.

These are the provisions of the bill, as reported by the committee on the subject, and as now under debate. An intention has been intimated in more than one quarter of the House, before the bill is finally acted upon, to propose amendments to it, which may change its shape. Among others, Mr. Wickliffe proposes to extend the provisions of the bill to the militia, as well as Regulars, who were in active service from the Treaty of Peace in 1783 to the Treaty of Greenville in 1794.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has adjourned, after passing a resolution declining to take any further measures about the disputed territory, and authorizing the Governor to act as he sees fit.

Distressing Fire—The dwelling house of Mr James Kent, Piermont, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last, and three of his daughters perished in the flames.

By a calculation it appears, that allowing 32 years for a generation, and reckoning 5,287 years from Adam to the present time, that 145 thousand millions of human beings existed on the earth since the system of the globe commenced.

Fix your character, and keep it;—whether alone or in company.

We would thank Gov. Smith to let us know what he means by telling Gov. Lincoln that he had the "animum" opinion of our delegation in congress" in favor of the course pursued by his party on the boundary question, and at the same time stating that that opinion was contained in private letters which he could not communicate without the permission of the writers?—What does the man mean? Does he not include Mr. Evans in the delegation from this State? We are fully authorized to say that Mr. E. has not the slightest objection to the publication of his letter. Let the Governor publish that if he dares—and we will then see whether our delegation were quite as unanimous as he represents them in favor of surrendering a portion of our state with its inhabitants to John Bull. We should like to put his veracity to the test.

We have the best authority for saying that our Senators in Congress were not even consulted on the subject.

Hallowell Advocate.

Our Washington correspondent informs us, that Mr. Evans proposed a resolution (which has passed) inquiring into the conduct of the Collector of Wiscasset. He also thinks that the evidence submitted, if not rebutted, is amply sufficient to convict him of such corrupt and flagitious practices as will inevitably lead to his removal from office.

[Adv'r.

The State tax for the present year is apportioned to the several counties as follows:—

York,	6,530 29
Cumberland,	10,807 58
Lincoln,	6,670 34
Hancock,	2,725 75
Washington,	2,496 43
Kennebec,	7,529 38
Oxford,	3,916 45
Penobscot,	3,313 46
Somerset,	3,424 15
Waldo,	2,986 23

\$50,400 07

The editor of the Jeffersonian cannot see any thing wrong in arresting printers and taking them before a legislative committee to inform on their correspondents. It is not to be expected that he can see any thing wrong in the "powers that be," while they allow him three spoons, all a going at once in the "treasury pap." He is clerk of the House, postmaster and Register of Probate. Two spoons were not enough—and so a very worthy man was removed from the office of Register of Probate to give him another. With such feeding, we apprehend the Jackson editors will get puffy. We expect to see the editorials of the Jeffersonian now contain the word federal three time in every line.

Kennebec Jour.

The Sandy River Yeoman, published at Farmington, which was started several months since as a neutral paper so far as politics were regarded, has lately run up the party flag. We care not a fig which side an editor joins, nor would we give a straw to choose which of the men, Jackson or Clay, should fill the Presidential chair; but from our very hearts we despise the principle (if principle it be) that actuates an editor to cheat his subscribers by sending them a party paper, after he has solicited their subscription to a neutral one. He not only cheats but insults them by so doing. Why, Mr. Dunn, suppose you were to agree with a tailor for a black coat, and he should send you a green one? Should you consider yourself under obligation to receive it? Surely not.—Nor will your subscribers feel bound to take your paper. They subscribed for a neutral paper, and you are bound, as a man of honor, to send them such an one, or none at all. Wonder what our subscribers would think, if we should make a masonic press of ours, and continue to send it to them?

Maine Free Press.

More Victories.—In Durham, James Strout, The Jackson Representative who voted to sell the territory, was ousted from the office of Selectman, and a National Republican Town Clerk elected in opposition to Allen H. Cobb, of the Council, by a vote of 96 to 51. Last fall Gov. Smith had 102 votes to 51.

It is mentioned that in Clinton, China, Edgcomb, and Boothbay, the Republican party has triumphed in the town elections. We are informed that in Wilton, which we alluded to some weeks since, the election did not turn on political questions. The same was the case in Gardiner, where the Age prematurely boasts of a triumph.

Hallowell Adv.

FIRE.—The elegant mansion of Gen. Morgan Lewis, at Staatsburg, N. Y. was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night last, with all its contents. The amount of the loss, it is said, will exceed \$25,000, upon which there was no insurance.

In the State of New York, there are 258 newspapers, 64 of which are printed in the city.

POETRY.

From the Georgian.

"POLAND LOST."

Devoted Poland! art thou then
The destined land of tyranny;
O! are those hands enslaved again,
That grasped the sword for liberty?
Thy sons have bled as men should bleed,
When Freedom calls them forth for war;
They fought, as those who know the deed
Was worth their striving, dying for.
But all was vain—the tyrant still
Holds his accursed, ruthless sway:
No more is seen upon the hill,
Thine armour flashing in the day.
Thy banners on the earth lie torn—
Thy shouts of victory cease to rise—
Thy hopes once bright are now forlorn,
And freedom from the weeping flies.
Thy children grow, but grow in chains—
Thy fetter'd sires mourn and die—
Thy warriors' blood the valley stains,
And echo mocks thy maiden's cry.
Methinks the angels did behold,
With trembling sight thy coming doom;
And with their wings their eyes unfold,
Rather than see thee in thy gloom.
Land of the brave but not the free—
Oh! has thy sun forever set,
Gleams there no star of hope for thee,
Lives there no strength to save thee yet?
Land of the brave—but not the free—
Tears cannot make thy laurels bloom;
Page upon page may tell of thee,
But never can remove thy doom.

CAPT. JACK DOWNING.

Madawaska, State of Maine, or else
Great Britain, I don't know which,
March 12, 1832. To the Editor of the
Portland Courier; This with care and
Speed.

My dear old friend, I cleared out from
Augusta in such a kind of a whirlwind,
that I had no time to write you a single
word before I left. And I feel so kind
of crazy now, I don't hardly know which
end I stand upon. I've had a good many
head flaws and worriments in my life
time, and been in a great many hobbles,
but I never in all my born days met with
any thing that puzzled me quite so bad,
as this ere selling out down here. I fit
in the Legislature as long as fighting
would do any good, that is I mean in the
caucus, for they would not let me go right
into the Legislature in the day time and
talk to 'em there, because I was only a
lobby member. But jest let them know
it, lobby members can do as much as
any of 'em on such kind of business as
this. I laid it down to 'em in the caucus
as well as I could. I asked 'em if
they didn't think I should look like a
pretty fool, after marching my company
down there and standing ready all winter
to flog the whole British nation the
moment any of 'em stepped a foot on to
our land, if I should now have to march
back again and give up the land and all
without flogging a single son of a gun of
'em. But they said it was no use, it
could not be helped: Mr. Netherlands
had given the land away to the British,
and the President had agreed to do just
as Mr. Netherlands had said about it,
and all we could do now was to get as
much pay for it as we could.

So I set down and figured it up a little
to see how much it would come to, for I
used to cypher to the rule of three when
I went to school, but I found it would
come to a pretty round sum. There
was in the first place about two millions
of acres of land. This considerin the
timber there was on it, would certainly
be worth a dollar an acre, and that would
be two millions of dollars. Then there
was two or three thousand inhabitants,
say twenty-five hundred; we must be
paid for them too, and how much are
they worth? I've read in the newspa-
pers that black slaves at the South sell
for three or four hundred dollars apiece.
I should think then that white ones
ought to fetch eight hundred. This ac-
cording to the rule of three would be
two hundred thousand dollars. Then
there's the pretty little town of Mada-
waska that our legislature made last win-
ter, already cut and dried with town offi-
cers all chosen, and every thing ready
for the British to use without any more
trouble. We ought to have pay for this
too, and I should think it was worth ten
thousand dollars.

And then the town of Madawaska has
chosen Mr. Lizote to be a representative
in the Legislature, and as the British can
take him right into Parliament without
choosing him over again, they ought to
pay us for that too. Now I have read
in the newspapers that it sometimes costs
an England two hundred thousand dollars
to choose a representative to Parlia-
ment, reckoning all the grog they drink
and all the money they pay for votes.—
But I wouldn't be screwing about it, so
I put Mr. Lizote down at one hundred
thousand dollars. And then I footed it
up and found it to be,

For land, including timber, two millions of dollars,	\$2,000,000
For inhabitants, including women and children, two hundred thousand dollars,	200,000
For the town of Madawaska, officers and all, ten thousand dolls.	10,000
For Mr. Lizote, already to go to Parliament, one hundred thousand dollars,	100,000
Total,	\$2,310,000

This was a pretty round sum, and I
began to think, come to divide it out,
it would be a slice a piece worth having;
especially if we didn't give the Feds
any of it, and I supposed we should not,
as there was't any of 'em there in the
caucus to help see about it.

"In this view of the subject" I almost
made up my mind that we ought to be
patriotic enough to give it up, and help
the general government out of the hob-
ble they had got into. And I was jest
a going to get up and make a speech and
tell 'em so, when Mr. McCrate of No-
bleborough, and Capt. Smith of West-
brook, 2 of the best fellows in our party,
came along and see what I was figuring
about, and says they, Capt. Downing,
are you going to sell your country? In a
minute I felt something rise up in my
throat that felt as big as an ox yoke.—
As soon as I got so as I could speak,
says I, NO, never, while my name is
Jack Downing or my old rifle can carry
a bullet. They declared too, that they
wouldn't sell out to the general govern-
ment, nor the British, nor nobody else.
And we stuck it out most of the even-
ing, till we found out how it was going,
and then we cleared out, and as soon as
the matter was fairly settled, I started
off for Madawaska; for I was afraid if
my company should hear of it before I
got there, it would make a blow up a-
mong 'em, and I should have to court
martial 'em.

When I first told 'em how the jig was
up with us, that the British were going
to have the land, without any fighting
about it, I never see fellows so mad be-
fore in my life, unless it was Maj. Ea-
ton at Washington, when he sot out to
flog Mr. Ingham. They said if they
could only have had one good battle,
they wouldn't care a snap about it, but
to be played tom fool with in this way
they wouldn't bear it. They were so
mad, they hopped right up and down,
and declared they never would go back
till they had been over to Frederickton
and pulled the jail down, or thrashed
some of the New Brunswick boys. But
after a while I pacified 'em by telling
'em if we didn't get a chance to fight
here, I rather tho't we might away off
to Georgia, for there was something of
a bobby kicking up, and if the Presi-
dent should want troops to go on there,
I was very sure my company would be
one of the first he would send for.

So here we are lying upon our arms,
and not knowing what to do. I have
written to the President and hope to
hear from him soon. If the land is to
go, I want to know it in season to get
off before it's all over; for I'll be hang-
ed if ever I'll belong to the British.

Your distrust friend,

Capt. JACK DOWNING.

Poverty and Misery in Paris.—One
can hardly credit the fact, that extensive
and almost unparalleled suffering exists
in Paris; yet so true is it, that the Mayor
of the eighth arrondissement of that city
has published an appeal to the generos-
ity and humanity of his fellow citizens, in
which he says "there are in this arrondis-
sement alone, twenty-four thousand
workmen without bread, without vest-
ments, and without straw to lie upon." Can
we wonder at the revolutionary dispo-
sition of the people, when so many
thousand beings live in a condition,
which any change in affairs may improve,
and which no circumstances can render
physically worse?

EGYPT.—The cholera did not long
prevail in Egypt, but is supposed to
have destroyed 150,000 people! Per-
sons apparently in the full vigor of
health, being attacked, were dead in an
hour, after sufferings of the most terrific
character. Out of five hundred men on
board one of the frigates at Alexandria,
350 died in 24 hours after the appear-
ance of the disease! The belief of the
Muslims in the doctrine of predestina-
tion, is very favorable to the progress
of the cholera.

New Work from Irving.—Messrs. Car-
rey & Lea have in press a new Sketch
Book, by Washington Irving. The
work is called "The Alhambra;" the
scene of it is Spain, and it contains a
short account of the author's travels in
Granada, and some of the legends of that
vicinity.

Among the bills passed during the late
session of the Legislature of Maryland,
was one to regulate the mode of choos-
ing electors of President and Vice Presi-
dent by districts. A law was also passed
authorizing a subscription, on account of
the Baltimore and Washington Rail
Road, to the amount of \$800,000.

The Jackson members of Repre-
sentatives of Maine, who refused to vote
for resolutions to sell their country in se-
cret session, are Timothy Shaw, Jonathan
Smith, Thomas Cunningham, Jr. John
D. McCrate, Heard Lord, Rufus K.
Lane, Seth Emerson, Wm. F. Gallison,
Jacob Ludden, Ezekiel Potter, James
Pattern, Thomas Sawyer, Jr.—Keenebeck
Journal.

The most novel mode, which has fal-
len under our observation, of noticing
Washington's birth-day, was a party of
young ladies, who passed a resolution to
wear fifteen days, a cockade on their
night caps.—Adv'r.

INDIANS.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the
most complete success, for the
cure of this very afflicting, and distress-
ing complaint for fifteen years past, in
almost all parts of the United States.—
Numerous and highly respectable cer-
tificates of the efficacy of this invaluable
remedy, accompany each bill of direc-
tions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY
BALSAM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by
all others, for the cures of Con-
sumptive and Pulmonary Complaints.
There is not a town in this State, and
perhaps a single neighborhood, where
its beneficial effects has not been experi-
enced—and its increasing demand fully
justifies all that has ever been said in
its favor. It is not one of the common
nostrums of the day; but is a medicine
that was prepared by a medical Gentle-
man of eminence, and one who had
made Pulmonary complaints his chief
study. And it is not derogating from
the merit of any of the profession, by
saying, that it surpasses every thing of
the kind which has been introduced for
the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy,
spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of
Breath, and in short, all complaints of
the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM
OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and
expedient cure for the Salt Rheum
and other Cutaneous disorders of the
skin. It has been tried in numerous
cases, and has never failed of effecting
a complete cure, even in the most obsti-
nate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medi-
cines for the cure of Sprains, Sore-
ness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs,
Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—
This Opodeldoc is warranted to possess
double the strength of any other Liquid
Opodeldoc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment needs only to be u-
sed to be admired, as it cures a
troublesome disorder without any diffi-
culty, change of apparel, &c., and may
be applied with perfect safety to the
most delicate constitutions.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, and
Liver complaints;—Have been u-
sed for ten years past, and with the most
happy effect. There has been no medi-
cine introduced, that has been equal to
it for these most distressing, & excruciat-
ing disorders. They need only to be
tried, and all which has ever been said
in praise, will be verified to the most
incredulous.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE BIT-
TERS AND STOMACH
PLASTERS.

ARE among the most valuable pre-
parations for weakness, pain in the
side, lame back, &c.

The subscriber is the only Agent
in this County for selling the above
valuable medicines, and as their reputa-
tion is now well established, he finds it
necessary to caution the public to be on
their guard, as counterfeits of all the a-
bove have been offered for sale. The
subscriber has a constant supply of those
which he will warrant to be genuine al-
ways on hand, which he is authorized to
sell at the proprietors' prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 3, 1832. 3m42

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

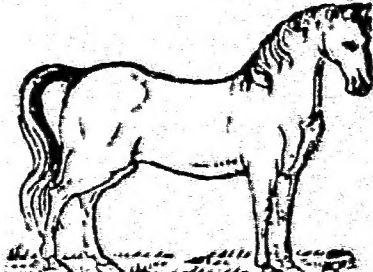
RESPECTFULLY informs the pub-
lic that he has established himself
as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEL FALLS," IN NORWAY,
where he will build all kinds of COT-
TON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY
—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drill-
ed and finished with neatness and des-
patch—Surgeon's Instruments made and
repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggon and
Chaise turned for 37 1/2 cents a piece.
WOOL CARDING MACHINES
built at short notice, on reasonable terms
and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,
Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD
in exchange for work or for FURNITURE.
Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

FOR SALE.



A Good Horse,
six years old
this Spring. He
is warranted kind
and sound in ev-
ery respect.

Terms liberal. Inquire of the
subscriber. WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, March 19.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

New Goods.

Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of
Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among
which, are Bombazetts, Merinos, Circassians,
Camblets, Camblet Plaid, Flannel, Padding,
Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins,
Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Piping,
Gimp, Ticking, Grape, Brown Sheetings,
do, Shirtings, bleached do., Bonnet SILKS,
Millinet, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat
Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do.,
Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss,
Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid
Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation
do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory
Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting,
Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate,
Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch,
Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Rais-
ins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown
Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste
Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Crockery & Glassware,
Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclu-
sively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase
any articles in his line of business will do well
to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 23, 1831. 28tf

PROSPECTUS

OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN
NORWAY, ME.

TO BE ENTITLED THE

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of
the People of this County for a paper
that shall be free from Party Politics, and
their wish to have one that shall be useful in
every other respect, it is proposed to publish
one with the above title, provided a sufficient
number of subscribers can be obtained to war-
rant the undertaking. In conducting a paper
of this character, it will be our endeavor to a-
void the evil spirit of all party, rather than ad-
vocate any one in particular. We would rather
be the bearer of the olive branch than the
fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of
the community; by endeavoring to prove that
undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth,—
that the interest, the true interest of ONE, is the
interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor
to show not only that the laborer is worthy of
his hire, but that it is for the interest of his em-
ployer, as well as himself, that he should have
a fair remunerating price for his toil. We
would claim for the children of industry, a per-
fect equality of rights and privileges, with
those for whose profit they labor. A compre-
hensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs,
with a concise summary of every thing inter-
esting and worthy of record will be weekly fur-
nished to our readers. The interests of Educa-
tion, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be
specially attended to. In fact no pains will be
spared to make it what it aspires to be, an inter-
esting Family Newspaper.

The Price Current of Country Produce
in the Portland market will be published weekly.
Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in
New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of the Times"
will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at
\$1 per annum if paid within three months—or
\$1.25 if payment be delayed six months from
the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the
County to whom all subscribers to the paper
can make payment in cash or country produce.
Any person obtaining five responsible sub-
scribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than
six months, and no paper discontinued until all
arrearages are paid, but at the option of the
publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of
more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Editors in this State by inserting
the above will have the favor reciprocated
at any time.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUND-

RY.—ESTABLISHED in 1813.—The sub-
scriber has completed a new edition of his book
of Specimens, with which his customers, and
other Printers disposed to buy from him, may
be supplied on application at his Foundry, Nos.
15 and 20 Augustus street, behind the City Hall
He would remark, for the information of those
who have not been in the habit of dealing with
him, and because a different practice has been
extensively introduced, that his book contains
nothing but the actual productions of his own
Foundry, and presents a true specimen of what
can be furnished to orders. The assortment is
very complete, has been deliberately and care-
fully in twenty years brought to its present high
state of perfection, and embraces a variety of
styles adapted to different tastes and to the va-
rious departments of printing Newspaper, Book
and Job, highly finished, and cast of the most
serviceable metal. Not to notice the varieties
which are distinguished by their numbers in the
book, it contains of
ROMAN and ITALIC, 27 sizes, from twelve
line Pica to Pearl.

TWO-LINE and TITLE, 15 sizes, Two-
line Columbian to Agate.

SHADED, 13 sizes, Two-line Pica to Long
Primer.

ITALIAN, 7 sizes, Seven-line Pica to Long
Primer.

ANTIQUÉ, 17 sizes, Ten-line Pica to Non-
pareil.

BLACK, 12 sizes, Four-line Pica to Minion.

OPEN BLACK, 5 sizes, Four-line Pica to
Great Primer.

SCRIPT, 2 sizes, Double Small Pica and
Great Primer.

Besides Music, Back Slope, Ornamental Let-
ters and Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Su-
periors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space
Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long
Braces, more than 200 kinds of Flowers, and
1000 Cuts and Ornaments for School Books,
Newspapers, and Scientific works.

Orders for any of these, and also for Presses,
Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, Furniture,
Printing Ink, or any thing required in the
Printing business, will be executed on the most
favorable terms, and with the utmost prompti-
tude, a large stock of the Foundry articles be-
ing always on hand. GEORGE BRUCE.
New York, January 23, 1832. 37

WANTED immediately, in pay-
ment for the Oxford Observer,
good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.
Also, Cheese, and most all kinds of
country produce.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE
HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINES

OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and
recommendation of some thousands of
Cures,

IN CONSUMPTION, CHOLERA MOR-
BUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or ex-
ternally; DYSENTERIA, FEVERS, AGUE,
INDIGESTION, EPILEPSY, OR NERVOUS
AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIV-
ER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMA-
TISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST.
VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY,
PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS,
and all obstructions to which the Fe-
male form is so distressingly liable, and
which sends so many of this fairest por-
tion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS,
to their untimely graves; SMALL POX,
MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCAR-
LET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRA-
VEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRU-
CTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES,
RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its sta-
ges; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS,
SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,—
KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DIS-
ORDERS; in short, every Complaint to
which the human frame is so direfully
subject, under all their varied forms and
names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—
that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,
from whence springs every Complaint
that can possibly assail his complicated
frame; and that it is the perpetual strug-
gle of this vital, pure stream of life, the
gift of Almighty power, to disencumber
itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with
which it has become commixed, through
the negligence of parents; the ignorance
or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the
vicious, or gormandizing propensities of
us all.

This valuable Medicine, being com-
posed only of vegetable matter, or medi-
cinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as
containing not one particle of mercurial,
mineral, or chemical substances, (all of
which are uncongenial to the nature of
man, and therefore destructive of the hu-
man frame) is found to be perfectly harm-
less to the most tender age, or the weak-
est frame, under every stage of human
suffering; the most pleasant and benign
in its operation, and at the same time,
the most certain in searching out the
root of every complaint, however deep,
and of performing a cure, that was ever
offered to the world. This wonderful
effect, too, is produced by the least pos-
sible of all trouble to the patients, by
merely swallowing a certain number of
small pills, and being called a few ex-
tra times to the purposes of evacua-
tion, with the least possible sensation of
feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily
strength, and without the fear of catch-
ing cold, or attention to dress or diet, in
any way different to their accustomed
habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can
in no way be outdone. Experience,—
which is the touchstone of all human
knowledge, has long borne testimony to
the fact; and extensive use of them,
has already verified its truth in this
country.

These Medicines cure by purging,
and get the weak, the feeble, the in-
firm, the nervous, the delicate, are in
a few days strengthened by their op-
eration, because they clear the body
of its bad humors; they invariably too,
procure a sound sleep. They are the
safest and most efficacious Medicine to
take to sea; preventing all scurvy,—
costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case)
mild medicine, which conveys in medi-
ate conviction of its utility from the first
dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to
the body; first calming, then curing all
Mental Derangements, Eccentricities, Ner-
vous Affections, Irritabilities, and Rest-
lessness from whatever source: complaints
which have heretofore not been prop-
erly understood, as the Hygeists have
found them all to proceed from acridi-
tous humors in the blood, and, hej-
pity for the present and future race of man-
kind, discovered a cheap and universal
mode of purifying, curing, and prevent-
ing.

The being cured of any disease, infir-
mity or sore, is now no more a dubious
or uncertain procedure—perseverance
in the Vegetable Universal Medicines
will always restore nature to her due
course. The literary and sedentary of
both sexes, whose pursuits so much im-
pair the faculties, will find a sure rem-
edy in the Universal Medicines for pro-
serving the energy and sprightliness of
the imagination, and improving their
health; Old age will be attained by the
use of them, and passed free from pain
and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries
of other medicines. They only require
to be persevered in with sufficiently large
doses, and the patient will always con-
e off well;—when a disease is obstinate,
patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the en-
ly authorized Agent for this County, and every
box sold by him is warranted to be direct from
London. Certificates of cures may be seen by
calling on ASA BARTON
Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 151